The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4171 號二十七百一千四年 月十三月正唐 年未辛治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 20TH MARCH, 1871. 一拜禮 十二月三英 港香 [PRICE $2] PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Mch. 18, PERM, Span. str., 182, Lozarza, Manila 15th March, General.—EMMEPIOS & Co.

Mch. 18, EASTERN ISLE, Brit. str., 407, Knight, Shanghai 11th March, and Amoy 17th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Mch. 18, LEITH, Brit. str., 957, Barnetson, London 28th December, via Suez Canal, Aden, Galle, Penang, and Singapore 5th March, General.—GILMAN & Co.

Mch. 18, HENRY MILLER, Brit. bk., 482, Dickson, Saigon 24th January, 8,000 piculs Rice and Cotton.—ROZARIO & Co

Mch. 18, AGAMEMNON, Brit. str., 2,279, 800 Horse-power, Middleton, Liverpool 22nd January, Malta 31st, Port Said February 5th, Suez 8th, Aden 16th, Penang 6th March, and Singapore 11th, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Mch. 19, NORNA, Brit. str., 986, Fentiman, Amoy 17th March, and Swatow 18th, General.—P. & O. Co.

Mch. 19, SEA FLOWER, Brit. ship, 1,147, Thomas, Cardiff 4th November, 1,455 tons Coals.—ORDER.

Mch 19, OTAGO, Amer. sb., 895, Thorndike, Cardiff 31st October, 1,372 tons Coals. —P. & O. Co.

Mch. 19, MOZART, Norw. bk., 312, Marcussen, Tamsui, Formosa 14th March, Camphor, Camphor Wood, Coals and Old Iron, &c.—ORDER.

Mch. 19, BOMBAY, Brit. str., 1,327, Davies, Yokohama 12th March, Silk, Treasure, &c.—P. & O. Co.

Mch. 19, JANE MARIA, Brit. bk., 341, Loggett, Saigon 25th January, 9,000 piculs Rice.—ROZARIO & Co.

Mch. 19, SPARTAN, Brit. brig, 220, Carphin, Saigon 9th February, 5,000 piculs Rice.—HOGG & Co.

Mch. 19, FORMOSA, Brit. str., Burnie, from Canton.

Mch. 19, MIGOZO, Brit. str., 407, Grange, Saigon 13th March, 7,000 piculs Rice.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Mch. 20, DOUGLAS, Brit. str., 615, Toppin, Yokohama 7th, Kobe 11th, Nagasaki 15th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Mch. 20, MALACCA, Brit. str., 1,242, Bernard, Shanghai 16th March, General.—P. & O. Co.

Mch. 20, SHAFTESBURY, Rus. str., 524, Aitken, Manila 16th March, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Mch. 20, BEEBENGUELA, Span. frigate, 3,000, Salgado, Manila 16th March, Mails.—SPANISH CONSUL.

Departures.

Mch. 18, CHINA, str., for Singapore, &c.

Mch. 18, TEALES, str., for Singapore, &c.

Mch. 19, SUWONADA, str., for Saigon.

Mch. 19, PACTOLE, for Saigon.

Mch. 19, MADONE, for Saigon.

Mch. 19, REMEO, for Saigon.

Mch. 19, AKERSHUS, for Bangkok.

Mch. 19, G. C. LORENTZ MEYER, for S'gon.

Mch. 19, ST. MARY, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 18TH MARCH.

Suwonada, for Saigon.
Rachel, for Saigon.
Pactole, for Saigon.
Catharina, for Saigon.
Madone, for Saigon.
Loa, for Canton.
G. C. L. Meyer, for Saigon.
Humboldt, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per *Agamemnon*, str., from Singapore,—4 Officers, 228 rank and file, women and children of H.M. 75, Regiment; Major Grain, R.A. and 12 Chinese.

Per *Bombay*, str., from Yokohama,—Messrs. Searle, Dalziell, Townley, Brudat; 4 second class, and 11 Chinese.

Per *Prim*, str., from Manila,—Padre F. B. Merce, and 35 Chinese.

Per *Migoto*, str., from Saigon,—Mr. P. Davidson.

Per *Douglas*, str., from Yokohama, &c.,—Mr. Hurton and 10 Chinese.

Per *Shaftesbury*, str., from Manila,—4 European deck and 17 Chinese.

Per *Leith*, str., from London, &c.,—Messrs. Adolphus Brandt, Fritz Boyer, 5 European deck.

Per *Malacca*, str., from Shanghai,—Messrs. Rothwell, Murray, Ponsonby, R.N., Lemmens, Kirchkoff, Mr. and Mrs. Forman and 3 children, Messrs. Adams, Hunton, Chapman, Everall, Jamieson and 76 Chinese.

Per *Norna*, str., from Amoy, &c.,—Mr. H. R. Dover, Senor Bastelha, Mr. Yungchapsoon and 41 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Agamemnon* reports came strait up the Sea, and experienced fine weather, made the passage in six days and eight hours.

The British ship *Sea Flower* reports left Penarth Roads Nov. 4th, with strong gales from E.N.E., got the N.E. trade in lat. 21. N. which hauled to the S.E., and became the S.E. trade in lat. 9. N., crossed the Equator in long. 28 W. On Nov. 30th, sighted Trinidad; Dec. 9th, lost the trade in lat. 28. S. got N. Westerly winds in lat. 30. S., passed the Hope Dec. 29th in lat. 40.38, S., had strong N.W., and W.S.W. gales in making up the Easting, found the S.E. trades very unsteady, and lost them in lat. 22. S.; then S.W. and variable from the Westward; made Sandal Wood Feb. 3rd; left Dampier Strait on the 5th; got the trade off Pule Penang on the 13th; made the Bashee Islands March 13th; thence light N.E. and Easterly winds until the 17th, p.m., then overcast and foggy weather 135 days out. On Feb. 27th, when off St. David's Island signalized the American ship *Samuel G. Glover*, from Cardiff to Manila 146 days out.

The British ship *Otago* reports left Cardiff on October 31st, had heavy Westerly gales on leaving, and much unsettled weather to the Equator, which was crossed in long. 25 W., on November 30th; enjoyed good S.E. trades; sighted Trinidad on December 10th; found the Westerlies in lat. 35 S., long. 7 W.; passed the Hope in lat. 39 S., on December 29th; saw St. Paul on January 16th; found the S.E. winds in lat. 35 S., which carried the ship to the trade, which was lost in 16 S., then W.N.W. to W.S.W. winds to Sandalwood Island on 5th February; came up through Ombay and by Dampier Strait on February 20th, into the N. Pacific; saw the Helen Shoal on March 1st, and the Pelew Islands on the 3rd; entered the Balingtang Channel on the 13th, and had Southerly and variable winds across the China Sea; made Piedra Branca on the 17th, and got pilot, from which date the ship was delayed; anchored in Tathony Channel on the 18th at 10 a.m., 138 days from Penarth Roads to pilot.

Auction Sale To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Goods.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, ESQ.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. B. Lemann, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
George J. Holland, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.

Managers,—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Acting Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, say $5 per paid-up Share of $125, and $3 per Share on which $75 have been paid, is payable on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager.
tf 319 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend at the rate of 16% per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of shareholders, held yesterday, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after Thursday next, the 19th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 111 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend declared for the Half-year at the rate of Three per cent. per annum, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK on and after 3rd March.
Dividend Warrants can be obtained from the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo.
By order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
1m 388 Hongkong, 28th February, 1871.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNTIL further notice, the Company are prepared to tow Vessels to and from Whampoa, and remetal them in their Stone Docks (with Caisoon gates), at
(40) FORTY CENTS PER SHEET.
By Order,
G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.
tf 663 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the Minimum Rate for Insurance against Fire, on First Class Chinese Premises in this Colony, will be *Two* per cent. per annum, instead of three per cent. as heretofore.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaires, Victoria Fire Insurance Co. of Hongkong, Limited.
tf 2005 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

COSMOPOLITAN FAMILY HOTEL,
Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets,
HONGKONG.
(LATE CLUB LUSITANO.)

RESTAURANT.
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS.

Every variety of Choice WINES and SPIRITS will be kept constantly on hand, and supplied at very moderate rates.
EDMUND R. HOLMES.
N.B.—CHAIR-HIRE from any part of the City to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, TEN CENTS.
tf 31 Hongkong, 6th January, 1871.

RIFLES, FIXED AMMUNITION, AND GUNPOWDER.
RODMOND, GIBBIONS & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Agents for:
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.,
and
E. J. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & Co.,
are prepared to sell Rifles, Carbines, Fixed Ammunition, and Gunpowder, on terms more favorable than they can obtained from New York. [1y 1010 June 2

BERRY & PLACE, importers and dealers in MACHINERY and SUPPLIES, 112 & 114 California St., San Francisco. Sole Agents for Sale of Blake's Patent Steam Pumps, Davis & Furber's Woollen Machinery, Swain's Turbine Water Wheels, H. B. Smith's Wood-Working Machinery, Woollen Manufacturers' and Planing Mill Supplies, Portable Engines, Sturtevant's Blowers kept in Stock, Boiler Felt, Belting, Engineers' Supplies, &c.
☞ Orders from China and Japan will receive prompt attention. Send for Catalogue and Price List. 3m 36 Jan. 7

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Intimations.

THE
VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors,—
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BURKI, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
GUSTAV OVERBECK, Esq., (Consul General for Austria.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—
F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870

SEAMEN'S CHURCH, HONGKONG.

Patron
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Committee,—
The LORD BISHOP OF VICTORIA, *Chairman.*
The Hon. the CHIEF-JUSTICE.
The Hon. J. G. AUSTIN.
D. B. BAILEY, Esq., U.S. Consul.
J. WHITTALL, Esq.
J. S. LAPRAIK, Esq.
G. J. HELLAND, Esq.
Captain THOMSETT, R.N.
W. MACAULAY, Esq.
JULIUS MENKE, Esq.

Treasurers,
MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Secretary,
REV. T. TALBOT.

A SAILORS' CHURCH has long been contemplated in proximity to the Sailors' Home. A plan was drafted more than a year ago. The brothers and sisters of the late HENRY DAVIES MADDISSON, Esq., who was lost on the coast of Japan, 17th June, 1869, have given, in memory of their deceased brother, the large and acceptable sum of £300 toward the project. The Bishop of Victoria is able to offer £200 more, on condition of immediate progress. The Committee of the Sailors' Home, with permission of the Government, give an excellent site adjoining the Institution and the Harbour; and they give their full sanction to a design so calculated to benefit the "Home," and to prove so great an accommodation to the many European Residents at West Point. The sum required is estimated at £1,500. One-third and the site are ready. A Chaplain has been provided. A grant from the Government will be applied for; and it is hoped that £500, raised now in Hongkong, will secure the Colony another Church.

Shall not the return of Peace to the Continent of Europe and the impetus to Commerce, with its anticipated profits, which has already caused, be regarded as an auspicious occasion for the promotion of so good a work, calculated to confer a lasting benefit upon the Colony, and presenting to view from the noble harbor of Hongkong so appropriate an emblem of "Peace on earth, good will toward men"?
458 Hongkong, 15th March, 1871.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 236 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a
WITEWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Wood, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. DIR SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F, Praya West.
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 16811 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

IN THE VICE ADMIRALTY COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN RE CERTAIN GOODS, EX STR. "*DON*" DERELIOT.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from CHARLES F. A. SANGSTER, Esq., Marshal of the Vice Admiralty Court of Hongkong, to sell by Public Auction, (under a Decree of Appraisement and Sale),
THIS DAY,
the 20th March, 1871, at 11 o'clock A.M., At the Godowns of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. The following GOODS, ex str. *Don*,—

C. B CPH (in boart),	7 Bales	8¼ lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
„ „	1 „	7 lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
H B C A (outside cross)	1 „	8¼ lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
TAS GL DM A S, (in triangle), (outside cross),	5 „	8¼ lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
„ „	3 „	6 lbs. T-CLOTHS.
„ „	3 „	7 „ do.
„ „	13 „	8¼ lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
HBC	1 „	7 lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
„	2 „	8¼ lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
AE (outside cross), CS EB (in diamond),	5 „	8¼ lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
	4 „	8¼ lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
D (in square),	12 „	8¼ lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
S S S RD (in triangle),	1 „	8¼ lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
B M E (in triangle), G D	2 „	8¼ lbs. American DRILLS.
G S (outside triangle), HB	2 „	8¼ lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
HW (in triangle), GB	26 „	8¼ lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
T J B (in heart), M	2 „	8¼ lbs. GREY SHIRTINGS.
B (in diamond),	2 Cases	TURKEY RED COTTON
H D B (in heart),	2 „	WOOLLENS.

(All more or less Damaged by Sea Water).
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
447 Hongkong, 13th March, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from C. H. ELDRIDGE, Esq., Paymaster, U.S.N., to sell by Public Auction, the following condemned PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, BOILER TUBES, &c., &c.
TO-MORROW,
the 21st March, 1871, at 11 A.M.,
At the U.S. Naval Depot, Wanchi:—
TOBACCO, FLOUR, BEANS, BREAD, ROPE, CLOTHING, MEDICAL STORES, TOOLS, LANTERNS, COMPASSES, BOILER TUBES,
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
463 Hongkong, 16th March, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be Sold by Public Auction, at the British Consulate, Canton, on
SATURDAY,
the 25th instant, at 11 A.M.,
(unless previously disposed of by private contract), the splendid Yacht
"BLUE JACKET,"
with Sails, &c., all complete; the property of the late Capt. H. FRANCIS.
WM. C. ENGELBACK,
One of the Executors.
469 Canton, 16th March, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagee, to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 28th day of March, 1871, at noon, on the Premises, under the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage,—
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate near Market Street, and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 398, together with the Eight Houses erected thereon.
For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, the balance on completion of the deed of transfer, all expenses of transfer to be paid by the purchaser. Property to be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
473 Hongkong, 18th March, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Attorney for the Mortgagees, to sell by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, without reserve, at
KAKCHIO, SWATOW,
ON
SATURDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1871,
AT
Four (4) o'clock p.m.,
precisely,—
The DWELLING HOUSE and OUT HOUSES known as the United States Consulate, together with the Ground within the inclosure, the ground in front, as also the Sea frontage, with all the privileges and rights attached thereto. The whole to be sold in one lot.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.2. One-half the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance in ten days after. All expenses attending the transfer of said property to be borne by the purchaser.
Any further information respecting the property can be had from the Auctioneers.
DROWN & Co.,
Auctioneers.
1m 423 Swatow, 6th March, 1871.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF J. B. ENDICOTT, Esq.,
Deceased.

ALL persons being indebted to, or having Claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with
GEORGE F. HEARD,
Executor.
tf 2186 Hongkong, 16th December, 1870.

THE undersigned shop, situated at Jervois Street, Shang Wan, was established by Cheong Wah Kai, Wai Ying Wa, Yip Ming Shun Tong, Leong Him Sow Tong, Pun Kwin Ya Tong, Ché Wing On Tong, So Chik Sang, and Yeong King Seak, since the 1st moon of the 6th year, of Hien Fung, and was dissolved by mutual agreement of each partner at the end of the 8th year, of Hien Fung. All debts, both native and foreign, were settled on that date. It has been agreed that no partner is allowed to use the undersigned shop name, should any one of them carry on the trade. The former agreement of partnership is considered null and void. Persons indebted to the undersigned shop, are requested to make payment to Him Kai, piece goods shop.
ME LOONG,
Piece Goods Shop,
5w 436 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

Intimations.

No. 47.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon THIS DAY, the 20th instant, for the Building of Seven Boats for the use of the Police Department.
The Boats are to be Calkor Built and Copper Fastened, and also to be supplied with Oars, Rowlocks and Boathooks.
The size and any other information can be obtained at the office of the Captain Superintendent of Police.
The Tender should specify the price for each boat and whether the boats are to be built of American Pine or Red Cedar.
By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 13th March, 1871. [7d 457

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Board of Directors have decided to make a considerable reduction in the rates of Passage Money now charged by the Company's Steamers, and to adopt at the same time the system of selling Wines, &c., instead of supplying them without extra payment as heretofore.
The new arrangement will commence from Hongkong on the 22nd of March, and the Passage Money including transit through Egypt will be as follows:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
Hongkong to Brindisi,	$423	$250
„ „ Southampton,	447	274

The Suez Rates are £18 First Class, and £10 Second Class, less than to Southampton.
All children under 3 years free.
Passengers to or from Suez and Europe only, returning within 6 months, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the charge for the return voyage.
Do. Do. 12 months, 10 per cent.
The above rates of Passage Money are exclusive of Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors and Aerated Waters.
Information regarding Rates of Passage Money to Intermediate Ports, and on all subjects connected with the Company's Lines, can be obtained on application at the Company's Offices.
W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1871. [7d 472

FOR investment on Mortgage of good landed security about $4,500 of Trust money.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, Esq.
tf 471 Hongkong, 18th March, 1871.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs leave to intimate to the Gentlemen of Hongkong and the Public generally that he has PURCHASED from Mr. J. B. BUTCHER, the
LIVERY STABLES
AND
HORSE SHOEING FORGE,
situated in the Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong, and hopes by strict Personal Attention and Moderate Charges to merit that continued Patronage which has been bestowed on this, the
WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT
of Hongkong.
T. E. HAWKINS.
late Farrier-Major Bengal Horse Artillery.
tf 441 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above intimation, the undersigned, in returning thanks for past favours, hopes that the same patronage may be continued to his successor.
J. B. BUTCHER.
tf 442 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

FOR SALE.

KOWLOONG LODGE,
A PLEASANTLY situated furnished BUNGALOW, at Kowloong, about Eight minutes walk from the landing-place near the village of Mong-kok. The Bungalow has a commanding view of Hongkong, the Harbour, and the Islands to the Westward. There are 8¼ acres of ground attached, with Croquet Ground, &c., and the place is held under a Lease from the Government for 75 Years, as Farm Lot No. 11. Apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
tf 240 Hongkong, 7th February, 1871.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

ON and after this date, Small-Pox Patients will be received at the Civil Hospital only, for immediate removal to Stone Cutters' Island.
By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1871. [tf 170

GEORGE TAUFER,
GUN SMITH
AND
PRACTICAL ENGINEER,
No. 17,
tf 1852] PRAYA CENTRAL. [Oct. 19

FOR SALE.

Just received,
ex Mail Steamer *Tuscarora*,
BEST OVERLAND CHEESE and HAMS.
ex Steamship *Parana*,
GALVANIZED SPIKES.
INDIA RUBBER PACKING, Round.
SCREW VICES, Assorted Sizes.
ENGINEER HAMMERS.
POTASH, in Jars.
FILES, Assorted.
BUNTING, Assorted Colors.
And,
PEACOCK'S
COMPOSITION PAINTS,
in 1 Cwt. Kegs.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.
1m 403 Hongkong, 17th March, 1871.

HONGKONG ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1871.

THE above SPORTS will be held on the CRICKET GROUND on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, commencing at 1 P.M.
A full programme will be issued in a few days.
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Hon. Secretary.
tf 429 Hongkong, 8th March, 1871.

TO BE LET, or Sold by private contract, the Business Premises lately in the occupation of the Supreme Court, Queen's Road Central. The Building can be let either as it stands, or rearranged in sets of Offices, with or without dwelling rooms, as may be required.
Apply to Messrs. RAWLING, MEDLEY & Co., (over Hongkong Dispensary), where Plans for the Alteration of the premises may be seen.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf 336 Hongkong, 21st February, 1871.

Intimations.

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of March next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts, for the election of Directors and Auditors and declaring a Dividend.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
31d 349 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1871.

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th day of March next, inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
31d 349 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1871.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders of this Society will be held at the Head Office, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the thirty-first instant, at three o'clock P.M. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1870.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.
22d 438 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of this Society will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st instant, both days included, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary
22d 439 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company being established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several Treaty Ports of China and Japan, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective places.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary
48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1871. [tf 385

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD PETTIT in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.
Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st January.
DEACON & Co.
tf 397 Canton, 1st March, 1871.

WE have established Agencies of our firm at Takao and Taiwanfoo.
BOYD & Co.
3m 316 Amoy, 1st February, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. E. D. BARBOUR retires from our Firm from this date, and Mr. JNO. MURRAY FORBES, Jr., is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 107 China, 1st January, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr THEODOR PROBST, in our firm, ceases from this date.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong and China,
7th of February, 1871. [6m 257

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between us, under the style of ALT & Co., expired by effluxion of time on December 31st, 1870, on which date our interest and responsibility in the firm ceased.
All liabilities will be discharged, and all debts collected, by Mr. W. J. ALT, who will sign the firm in liquidation.
Mr. H. J. HUNT will sign ALT & Co. in liquidation, per procuration, at Nagasaki.
Mr. MOUSILYAN will sign ALT & Co. in liquidation, per procuration, at Hiogo, Osaka.
W. J. ALT.
RICHARD LINDAU.
Nagasaki and Hiogo, Osaka,
January 14th, 1871.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the above advertisement, the business of ALT & Co. at this port will henceforth be continued by the Undersigned, under the style and firm of MOUSILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.
W. MOUSILYAN.
CHARLES A. HEIMANN.
Hiogo, Osaka, January, 1871.

THE business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned has been transferred to MOUSILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.
C. A. HEIMANN & Co.
3m 155 Hiogo, January, 1871.

NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed Mr. J. M. ARMSTRONG as my Attorney and Agent, to act for me in the management of my business during my temporary absence from the Colony.
L. P. WARD.
tf 109 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.
EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. DUNCAN DAVIDSON is a partner in our firm from this date.
BROWN & Co.
3m 5 Amoy, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.
The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer
"VENUS,"
will be despatched for the above port at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
485 Hongkong, 20th March, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI *via* AMOY,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, TIENTISN, and PORTS in JAPAN.
THE O. S. S. Co.'s Steamship
"AGAMEMNON,"
will be despatched TO-MORROW, 21st inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
2d 476 Hongkong, 20th March, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW,
THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Ashton, will have quick despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 477 Hongkong, 20th March, 1871.

STEAM TO SWATOW AND AMOY.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"NORNA,"
will have immediate dispatch for the above places.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 20th March, 1871. [tf 482

NOTICE.

TO be Sold by Private Contract on or before the 31st *March*, 1871, H.B.M. Screw Gun Boat
"*HAVOC*,"
250 Tons, 60 Horse-Power (nominal) Mandslay's direct acting Horizontal Engines; with Boats, Anchors, Chain Cables, &c., as she now

BIRTH.

At Amoy, on 1st March, the wife of JOHN PATERSON, Esq., of a son. [481

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on 13th March, Doctor B. JENKINS, U. S. Vice-Consul General.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Saturday morning at 10 65, and the last messengers left the office at 10.25.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MARCH 20TH, 1871.

A TELEGRAM from the North, *viâ* Kiatcha, which we recently reproduced, confirms the statement some time ago made to the effect that, together with Mr. ERSKINE, the new British Minister, a special Ambassador would be sent out with the object of seeing to the revision of the treaty, and of pressing the Audience question. The gentleman appointed to this office is, according to the telegram, a Mr. ELLIOTT; but as yet no official advice is given as to the special objects with which he is sent out. We believe, however, that our original information on this subject is perfectly reliable, and that there is now no doubt that the Audience question will be strongly pressed upon the Chinese Government. The advisability of this step, as already noticed, may be open to some question; but that it is the logical conclusion of events which have recently taken place there can be no doubt. There has perhaps never been a stronger illustration of the peculiar near sightedness of the Chinese, when they have to deal with foreign matters, than their evident want of appreciation of the ultimate effects of sending the BURLINGAME Mission to Europe to declare their willingness to enter upon completely equal relations with foreign nations. The Chinese could only see one side to the question. By despatching an Embassy, they would gain a hearing, and might succeed in putting off awkward questions which must arise when the subject of the Treaty revision was taken up. Beyond this, they seem never to have looked; and the idea of reciprocal obligations does not appear to have occurred to them. That they should send two officials of very inferior rank to be presented to the Sovereigns of Europe as joint Ambassadors with Mr. BURLINGAME, was a perfectly natural act, and they no doubt considered this as a piece of very noticeable condescension on the part of the Son of Heaven. The logical *sequitur* that the Emperor of China must be prepared to reciprocate does not seem for an instant to have entered their heads; but there is no question that such is the bearing of the course which the Chinese Government adopted; and that in being asked to grant to the Ministers of Foreign nations the right of audience, they are only being called upon to fulfil obligations which they have voluntarily undertaken.

In their refusal to present the DUKE OF EDINBURGH to the Emperor, they completely stultified themselves; and this bearing of the question seems from the first to have been thoroughly appreciated by the statesmen at home; who, at the time when they presented the BURLINGAME Mission to the QUEEN, had in view making a demand on the Emperor of China to return the courtesy when the Duke came out to these parts. This was denied, and the result is that China has put herself into the awkward position of having refused the courtesies due to nations dealing on a footing of equality, after she had voluntarily come forward, and demanded to be admitted into the comity of nations. She is thus convicted by her own action of maintaining her old hostile and arrogant bearing; and, having refused to fulfil the obligations of international equality, she cannot of course claim all its privileges. This bearing of the question, as we mentioned more than a year ago, was fully understood at home; and it must be owned that, whatever blunders may have been made in other respects, the foreign diplomatists showed themselves masters of the situation as to this question. Nothing, in fact could more clearly demonstrate the difference in the genius of Chinese and foreign nations. The Mandarins with all their astuteness were unable to perceive a bearing of their action which was mere A. B. C. to diplomatists at home; and, thus though they succeeded in their immediate object, they did so only at the price of putting themselves irretrievably in the wrong with regard to matters of far more importance, but not so immediately pressing. In the yielding policy of Western nations, and more especially of Great Britain, there is at times a force which it is difficult to perceive, but which nevertheless works powerful results. A few leading objects are kept steadily in view—and minor questions are often sacrificed to them. The genius of foreign diplomacy in regard to China is, in fact, in popular parlance, not to quarrel about small things—a principle, no doubt often carried too far, but which is still not without its advantages in regard to questions of large importance. The Chinese, on the other hand, quick sighted, but always near sighted, are apt to sacrifice their position with regard to important matters for the sake of comparatively small issues which happen to be of immediate import. Foreign nations are willing to lose a little in the present in order to gain much in the future, while the Chinese are too apt to sacrifice important ground in the future for the sake of gaining a small immediate advantage. They have acted thus in despatching the BURLINGAME Mission. They have succeeded in putting off the discussion of the Treaty; but, in doing so, have raised the Audience question in a form in which they have left themselves hardly a point to urge against foreign demands.

As already noticed, it is open to discussion whether it would be wise to push those demands to the utmost. So soon as the question becomes immediately pressing, the Chinese will be willing to make a sacrifice to stave it off; and it might be quite possible to turn the tables, and, by agreeing to withhold the demands for audience, induce them to yield solid privileges by placing foreign subjects in China upon a fairer footing than they occupy at present. If neither the one thing nor the other will be granted by them, they will simply have at last been forced to declare what their acts have long indicated, that the talk about equality and progress has been mere dust thrown in foreigners' eyes, and that China still clings to her old policy of arrogant exclusiveness, and adheres to her determination to hold no equal relations with foreign countries, if it be by any means within her power to avoid doing so.

Advices from Shanghai to 15th inst. report the steamer *Sin Nonsing* as then at Ningpo.

We regret to notice the death of Dr. Jenkins, U.S. Vice-Consul at Shanghai.

We hear that Lieut. Roberts, Queen's Harbour Master, has been also appointed Colonial Harbour Master.

The Honourable Cecil C. Smith, Registrar General, is gazetted as Acting Colonial Treasurer, *vice* the Hon. H. A. Forth, "retired,"—that is, we suppose, in the same way as a draft is said to be retired.

In another column we give a startling account from the *Straits Times* of the reshipment of the unfortunate coolies who escaped from the *Frederic* and *Uncowah*. If all that is stated is true, this appears to be one of the most dreadful incidents that has ever come to light in respect to the coolie trade.

The *Government Gazette* of Saturday contains two valuable reports, namely, of the Postmaster General and of the Government Inspector of Schools. Time does not permit a full review in the present issue, but it may be noticed that Mr. Mitchell reports an increase in the postal revenue for 1870 of $5,103.50 as compared with 1869, a result highly satisfactory as the European War in paralysing commerce has no doubt also diminished correspondence. Mr. Stewart makes a valuable suggestion to the effect that the greatest educational want in Hongkong is that of Schools for European and American children of both sexes—an idea which it may be hoped will be carried into practical effect.

The performance of the Japanese Troupe in the City Hall Theatre on Saturday night was remarkably well attended for a "first night." The theatre indeed was very nearly full, many ladies being present. The performance was such as to draw the most enthusiastic plaudits from the entire audience. The little man on the tubs was inimitable, the self-possessed air of the little fellow in a decidedly hazardous adventure being extremely comical. The celebrated Butterfly trick, which has charmed many a Crystal Palace audience, was very well done, but the most remarkable performance of the whole was the slack-rope walking of the Boy Wonder. It was really wonderful to see his perfect ease and command of every oscillation of the rope. The concluding feat of the descent from the dome of the theatre to the stage on a rope by Tarencska was rather more sensational than was even implied in the programme. It was certainly a wonderful finale to a very excellent series of performances. The Japanese music to which the audience were treated during the evening was a shade better than the Chinese fiddling which we hear in Hongkong. The band of the 75th, however, played some selections in a very admirable manner.

The Bishop of Victoria yesterday made the following remarks from the pulpit concerning the subscriptions that have been made for the Sailors' Church:—"Before commencing my sermon I desire to say how gratified I feel to be able to announce to the congregation this morning that the funds needful for the erection of the Seamen's Church in Hongkong have been gathered in the Colony during the past week. The sum of $3,380 has been subscribed in the Colony since last Sunday I addressed you on this important work, and we have the prospect of further aid. This sum, in addition to the gift of $1,413.07 by the family of the late Mr. Margesson, and a grant in aid from England of $923.08 placed at the Bishop's disposal, will, with the grant from the Government, of which we entertain every hope, and for which formal application will now be immediately made, furnish means for the erection of a good church with tower and spire—an ornament to the City, especially from the Harbor—and an important benefit to the seamen of the port and the European residents at West Point. The Chaplain, as you are well aware, is already engaged in his duties, and his stipend secured for three years. I thank the Colony heartily for the zeal and liberality which all classes have manifested in this good work, and trust it will soon be brought to a happy completion. Next Friday afternoon the Committee meet to consider the design prepared by the Architect, and it is hoped that on the following day, next Saturday, perhaps at 4.30 p.m., the foundation stone will be laid; on which occasion we shall hope to welcome on the site at the Sailors' Home to witness the ceremony, all who take an interest in the work now so happily commenced."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

March 13th.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

STREET GAMBLING.

Lee-kum-sing and Mak-a-sai, servants, were fined for gambling in Peel-street, 50 and 25 cents each, respectively.

FILTHY CUSTOMS.

The occupants of Nos. 2, 4 and 6, in the Pokfoolum road, were fined 10 cents each, for having undertaken without permission to acclimatize all sorts of celestial ordures and odours on a vacant piece of ground opposite to their dwelling, to the great danger of the inhabitants of the district.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT LARCENY.

John Paxtoson, a boarder at Marshall's, charged George Smith, an unemployed seaman, with having attempted to remove from out of the house a bag of clothing which stood near to his bed, in the room in their joint occupation. The Chinese servant boy in the establishment, Lai-a-cheung, deposed to having stopped the defendant when going out with the articles, and taken them into his charge, placing them in the store room. When he asked defendant what he was about to do with them, he had replied that he was taking them to be washed. Defendant said that seeing the bag standing in a position where it was likely to be stolen, he was taking it to the last witness to tell him that he had better watch it. He *thought* that he had said he was going to have it washed; sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FALSE TESTIMONY.

Chun-sing, who was placed in the dock on the 14th instant, charged with having given wilful false testimony before the Coroner on March 6th, was discharged.

A PASSAGE OF ARMS.

Kwok-wa-tai and Leong-a-loi, boatmen, charged by P.C. No. 9, with fighting each other with their boat hooks, each being in her own boat, explained that they were not fighting only quarrelling. Fined 50 cents each for quarrelling, and warned to be less demonstrative in future.

KWEI.

Tsai-acheung, a servant, was fined $1, for *repeating, after being warned by Mr. Bedell,* interpreter to the Chief Magistrate, the *epithet "devil,"* during his examination in a case of larceny, wherein complainants and defendant were Europeans. Defendant stated that it was the customary way of distinguishing Europeans by the servants of the house.

FRACTIOUS BOATMAN.

Wong-koon-tai, a boatman, was fined $1, for wilfully obstructing a wharf, upon the wrong side of which he would persist, in spite of the constable's warning, in remaining.

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

In re P. A. Metta, a Bankrupt.—This was an application for the appointment of a Creditors' assignee, heard on Friday and Saturday last. Mr. Francis appeared for the Bankrupt, Mr. Brereton for the National Bank of India, one of the Creditors, and Mr. Sharp for the remaining Creditors who had proved. All the Creditors, except the Bank (and another who was not present) had named Leong-On, Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s Comprador. Mr. Brereton opposed the appointment of Leong-On, on two grounds, which are made clear by the appended decision of His Lordship regarding the appointment:—

"Mr. Brereton, for the National Bank of India, on behalf of which Bank a proof for $20,000 unsecured, was filed, yesterday objected to my certifying that Leong-On has been appointed Creditors' Assignee. He admitted the respectability of Leong-On, who is comprador to Gibb, Livingston and Co., but he suggested that all Chinamen must be unsatisfactory to this court, except in Chinese cases, from their ignorance of English, and English Law and commercial transactions; and he urged that such objection was much stronger in this case since the bankrupt speaks only Guzarattee, and his assets are mainly in Bombay, so that the original difficulties in the way of a Chinaman are here very greatly increased. He desired an adjournment to this day, in order that Mr. Caldwell who had hitherto attended to this case might have an opportunity of offering such further objections to the appointment as had occurred to him. Mr. Brereton now appeared, and stated that Mr. Caldwell was unable to attend, and he produced an affidavit shewing that of the debt secured to the bank by the assignment of the goods to the Bank, there will be a very large deficit on realisation. No affidavit has been filed to the discredit or shewing the unfitness of Leong-On to be assignee; his being a Chinaman I cannot accept as evidence of unfitness. The creditors, all Chinese, to the amount of $220,000 and upwards, unite in asking me to certify in favour of their choice. They, most of them, were here in Court yesterday, and have staid over, and are still in Court to their great inconvenience, they being merchants at Canton. They have shown their anxiety that the assets and power over them should be vested in Leong-On. The property belongs to the creditors, and it is my duty to see that it is dealt with according to their wishes, so that it be done according to Law. I have frequently asked Chinese Creditors to come forward and assist this Court by becoming assignees, and if when they do so with great earnestness I disappoint them, I can never expect them to do their duty in other cases. All the Creditors concur, except one who is not here, and the National Bank of India. I must say that though the Bank is an unsecured Creditor for $26,200—it has a deed securing to it a large sum on assets, executed so soon before actual Bankruptcy that in my estimation the fact that the Bank opposes the appointment of Leong On, is a reason why he should be appointed.—The Court must see that the validity of that Deed is fully tested."

This decision having been translated to the Chinese creditors, they made a communication to the Court, through the interpreter, to the effect that they had lost a million of dollars through the present bankrupt, and another person. They felt that there was something wrong, and did not doubt that in coming to that Court they secured a thorough investigation of the matter.

Mr. Sharp explained that they wanted the Bankrupt's books, which were ordered to be handed over to the assignee, and were afterwards handed over to him in the presence of the Chief Justice.

INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Akum, the woman who was killed in a house in Lascar-row on Tuesday last, was held on Saturday at the Hospital.

Fong-yu-tsoy, the wounded woman, deposed as follows: I am a married woman. My husband's name is Baba. He is a Malay, we live in Lascar-row, where my husband rents a room from Juro, who lives in the same house. Juro, his wife, an old woman who is an acquaintance of his wife, Baba, and myself, were the only persons living in the house. I remember the 14th instant. At 8 o'clock that morning I was washing clothes in the kitchen, which is on the same floor with my room and is entered by the back door through a small passage. I heard Juro and his wife begin to quarrel. I do not know about what, as they spoke in Malay. Baba was sick, and was in our room, which is next the kitchen and at the back of the house. The two pillows and sheet produced are mine, and my husband was sleeping upon them. Juro and his wife, Akum, kept quarrelling for about half an hour. They were in their room, of which the door was nearly closed. That room is on the right hand at the head of the stairs. I heard Akum screaming as if wounded. The next thing I heard was my husband calling out for help. I ran into his room and took him in my arms. He was in bed, and was wounded in the head and was bleeding very much. He called out "Save Life." Juro was in the room, and had a sword in his hand which I did not see distinctly, and the fighting iron (produced) which belongs to him (Juro). I saw Juro give my husband a blow after I went in, but whether with the sword or the fighting-iron I do not know. He then struck me, but whether with the sword or the fighting-iron I do not know. I bled plentifully and became giddy. I called out "Police," and several black persons came in. Juro was seized, and the iron and sword taken from him. Juro was bleeding from the face when I found him in my room. I do not know who wounded him. My husband was very sick, and unable to use any weapon. I seized Juro by the jacket after I was wounded twice. He had pulled my husband on to the floor, and was going to strike him again. I was so holding him when the first witness (Ahmed Ally) came in. Juro was then taken away. My husband was on the floor when the first witness came in. I was taken to the hospital. I rose on the morning of the 14th at 6 o'clock. I had not slept all night, my husband was so ill. I did not see Juro that morning until I went into my husband's room. That morning I saw Akum in the kitchen for a short time. This was very soon before the quarrel. The blood at the back door of the house is mine; I went to the kitchen to call for help. Blood was streaming from my head as I ran about the house; my clothes were soaked with it. I have known Juro about a year. He behaves like a madman sometimes. I never saw him drunk; I never saw him strike people when he was in anger. He often scolded people and used to murmur to himself. He often quarrelled with his wife, but I don't know what he said on these occasions. I never saw the fighting-iron produced until my husband was being struck. The long sword produced belongs to my husband; the short one and the iron to Juro. I never saw Juro and my husband fighting before the 14th. I cannot guess what the quarrel was about. I never slept with Juro. I am Baba's second wife. I never saw Akum in my room and never saw my husband in Akum's room. (Identifies a man brought into Court as Juro.)

Ahmed Ally (recalled) identified the same man as the person from whom he took the large and the small swords. He did not see the fighting-iron. It was just within the room facing the stairs that he found Juro held by last witness. The room was very dark. Did not see Baba, but heard some one groaning. Did not know Juro before the 14th. Juro said nothing when witness found him and took the sword from him. Did not smell drink or *bang* about Juro.

Baba was then declared, and stated:—I am a shopkeeper; I sell clothes and coffee, my shop is No. 3, Upper Lascar-row. I rent a room in Lower Lascar-row from Juro, the man in Court. I pay $2 a month for it. I have had it about a year and a half. I was in my bed in Juro's house on the morning of the 14th instant, and I had slept there all night. I was sick; had a cough. My second wife, Fong-yu-tsoy, was with me. I had no sleep all night, but I lay in the bed. My second wife slept on the floor. I remember my wife getting up about five o'clock that morning. She went to the kitchen to prepare some tea and food for me, which she gave me when ready. I ate something, then lay down on my bed again. My second wife then sat down on a chair at our room door, inside the room. I heard Juro and his wife quarrelling in their own room on the same floor as ours. They were speaking in Malay. They had been quarrelling since two o'clock in the morning. It was about jewellery. I understood from what I heard that Juro opened a box and took out certain jewellery. I heard Juro's wife, called Akum, say to Juro, "Why do you take my jewellery? we have been married now about 20 years. If you don't want me send me away. Why do you take my jewellery out of my box?" At this time Juro came out of the room and was going out. This was about six o'clock in the morning. When he had got as far as the staircase Akum came out and seized him by the jacket. She said, "Why are you going out? you are my husband and I won't let you go." Juro said to Akum, "If you don't let me go out, I will kill you." Akum said, "Never mind; you may kill me, but I won't let you go." They then both went back to their room, and I heard Juro then smoking opium—heard the sound of the pipe, and also smelt the opium. After this all was quiet for about an hour. Then I heard a great noise as of fighting in the room. I heard Juro say, "I will kill you." Then Akum called out, "If you kill me, Baba serang is here; he will catch you and get the police." I then heard my wife call out, "Juro has killed his wife." My wife was still sitting on the chair at our door. She added, "We had better call the police," and then without moving from the chair she called out "Police!" When my wife called out Police, Juro came out of his room and struck her with the small sword produced. He then said, "Where is your husband, Baba?" He then ran at me, and cut me severely on the head with the small sword. Then Juro said to me, "I will kill you." I got up, and took the large sword produced (which was hanging at my bed-side in the wall) with which I struck Juro when the latter tried to stab me with the small sword. I brandished the sword and kept Juro off, and I also called out for help. I then seized Juro's sword, and Juro seized mine, and we struggled together. Both my hands are cut. A man called Abas, and Colady Mabrook, and I think Ahmed Ally, came in, and I said "seize this man." Juro was then taken away. After this I fainted. The small sword was bent by me when I seized it in Juro's hands. The small sword is covered with wood from my pillow. Juro was making blows with it right and left. The two pillows and the sheet produced are those of my bed. It is my blood which is upon them. I do not know what Juro was about to do with the jewellery, nor anything about the state of his affairs. The fighting iron was in my room; it was given me by a friend. I heard no sound of stabbing in Juro's room, but I heard the deceased say "I am dying." I have known Juro 20 or 25 years, but not intimately. I have never seen him draw a knife, but I have seen him quarrel with his wife, what about I do not know. I can assign no reason for Juro's conduct on the 14th. The jewellery produced belonged to Akum. Juro very seldom drank, but he often smoked opium. He was usually very quiet after smoking. I never saw him so excited before the 14th.

Some formal evidence as to the jewellery being found on prisoner, and the deceased being sent to hospital, &c., was followed by the statement of the accused person.

Jurum was duly cautioned, and said he wished to make a statement. Duly declared, he said that he killed his wife, because he understood from Achoy that she had been unfaithful to him. Asam was the man named as her lover. On the 14th he saw Asam leave the house in the morning, and then Akum wanted to give him (Jurum) her jewellery and go away with Asam. Consequently he killed her.

In reply to the Coroner, he said he tried to kill the other people because they had facilitated the illicit intercourse of Asam and the deceased.

Verdict: Wilful Murder against Jurum.

JAPAN.

Affairs in Japan continue unsettled. The *Japan Mail* of the 11th states:—

There is a good deal of uneasy feeling in the capital, and rumours are afloat that great jealousy is felt by Satsuma at the large share of power assumed by the Hizen men in the Government. It is wholly impossible to say whether grounds for any serious apprehension exist, but it is as well to chronicle the present state of feeling. No one who has paid ordinary attention to the teachings of History can imagine that after a revolution such as this country has recently gone through, affairs can suddenly settle down tranquilly, and that all the various forces in the Empire can be placed in a state of reciprocal check and countercheck. It must be many years before this is arrived at. There is nothing men love so much as power, and no loss is so keenly felt as the loss of power. The pride which attended the possession of that almost sovereign authority possessed by the Daimios under the old regime, must rankle bitterly at times under the present constitution, and the old smouldering jealousies will break out into active flames every now and then. This will rage with greater or less violence according to the quantity of combustible matter within its reach, but the central power is safe. We may see changes of Ministry, the decline and fall of parties, classes or individuals; but we have no misgivings with regard to revolution or any further organic change.

The *Japan Gazette* has the following:—

In Yedo a crime has been much cruelly committed, which shows the spirit that is working. A member of the Daijokwan, or government, a Chancellor of the third rank, Hirosawa Sanji, has been foully murdered in cold blood. This, following an episode in which some twenty or thirty men of the Higo clan figured, was at first supposed to have originated, if it was not actually carried out, by them. This, however, is not so. These men are reported to have gone direct to the office of the Daijokwan, and demanded to see the Ministers of the Mikado. This being complied with, they are said to have remonstrated was them, declaring that they fought for reformation in the government, but they found nothing but corruption; and they one and all expressed themselves ready to draw their swords to put an end to such a government.

The Acting Assistant Judge, Mr. Hannen, has entered on his duties, and one of his first acts was to re-admit Mr. F. J. Barnard to practice in H. B. M.'s Supreme Court, from which Mr. Lowder suspended him for some months back.

BATAVIA.

(Straits Times)

The following extracts are from the Padang correspondent of the New Batavia *Handelsblad* of the 23rd February. After stating that surveying operations were in progress for a telegraphic line from Padang to Bencoolen, which is to form part of the Padang-Batavia line, and that formerly some people were apprehensive of elephants damaging the lines when laid, he goes on as follows:—"In former years, in some thinly peopled districts in the highlands, great damage was now and then done to the sawahs by elephants, so that it is said, whole campongs had to be forsaken on account of them. At present, we however seldom hear of the appearance of these wood-giants; there are but few natives who have seen the rhinoceros, which is still to be found in uninhabited districts. Formerly, a great many elephants' tusks and rhinoceros' horns were brought hither from the inland, which found buyers mostly at high prices. The Chinese are eager buyers of rhinoceros horn, to which they ascribe great healing powers. These articles have, however, been very seldom seen in the last few years, notwithstanding that the bush has been traversed in all directions by natives employed gathering gutta percha, india rubber, dammar, wax, and cassia. Tigers and wild hogs, which had been lessening much in number during the time of the cattle sickness, in consequence it is supposed of eating the dead bodies of the diseased cattle, are now increasing greatly. On the flats large wild swine are to and then perceived, which graze along with the buffaloes and *jarvies*, and can be distinguished from afar by their motions. Lovers of hunting may now do well sometimes, and when lucky enough may also shoot a deer into the bargain.

In several places in the highlands, some hundreds of small cinchona plants have been planted out with much success; small trees planted a year ago are now from 6 to 8 feet high. At first, the natives showed but little interest in this plant, when they were informed only that it contained good *obat* against the fever, so that they could cure their wives and children by a decoction of the bark. Their interest has, however, become lively when they were told that the leaves are a good remedy against the cattle sickness, and that their buffaloes and cows, by eating the leaves, would not be attacked by the said disease. Cinchona plants are now much in demand amongst the natives, so that too many of them cannot be sent here. Before the Cinchona trees are large enough to yield bark, many a native will die of fever, for quinine is no longer supplied by the Government. The natives have a great aversion to our medicines, and will seldom ask for any before he has tried native medicines, and the sickness has become severer. How many a native exhausted by fever has nevertheless been saved by the administering of a strong dose of quinine.—Quinine and castor oil are the medicines which play the prominent part in the island. It cannot cost much to supply them to the people, who seldom make use of it at present. Fever and small pox are the diseases which prevail here the most, whole districts are sometimes decimated thereby; so that the population, from these and some other causes I have already spoken of, remains stationary as to number, and even lessens according to some. If we can believe the statements made concerning the prosperity and populousness of some districts in former times, we come to melancholy conclusions.

A lump of gold was lately offered to me for sale; it weighed about 10 tacle, but was not, however, mingled with quartz. The native would not sell it under $500; he had kept it for 15 years, but wished to dispose of it now, through want of money, provided that he did not lose too much by it. This gold came from the foot of Talang, where there were some mines formerly. These and also other gold mines in the highlands are now, however, no longer worked, and the import of gold from the Kountjie country is very limited. A large portion of what is still found there seems to find an outlet to the East Coast. Native traders here are of opinion that a large portion of the trade from the West Coasts to the Kountjie country is injured by the trade between the latter and the East Coast. The Achinese have forsaken us the first, to provide themselves with everything at Pinang, and now the Kountjiers and every one who will have nothing to do with forced labour, high duties, and the coffee monopoly, does the same."

SINGAPORE.

Considerable excitement has been prevalent in the above place, in consequence of outbreaks on the part of some of the pestilent Secret Societies which spring up wherever Chinese are congregated in numbers. We take the accounts of the riots from day to day as given in the *Straits Times*:—

March 6th.

The long season of rest from disturbances between the various secret societies has been rather rudely broken. It is to be hoped that Colonel Anson's accession to office here will not be marked by any such serious riots as those which commemorate his advent at Penang, but it would seem as if turbulent spirits had been awaiting the departure of the Governor to renew their former quarrels. That between the Ghee Hin and Hok Hin kongsees has broken out afresh, and bids fair to prove serious in its consequence unless energetic steps are at once taken to check it. On Saturday night, a party of one of these Societies made a descent upon a village in the Bukit Timah District, occupied by members of the opposition Hoey, set fire to a house, and then in the confusion that ensued carried off everything moveable. Passing the Bukit Timah station, some of victorious party were stopped by the Sergeant in charge, who, with two peons, arrested the headman, but he was almost immediately rescued from their hands and the peons severely beaten. All the sergeant was able to secure were four or five pigs, out of several hundred that had been stolen. Information was at once sent to town, and Deputy Inspector Morrison and Adams went out with a party of police, who, however, succeeded only in finding out the scene of the outrage and the locality inhabited by the marauders. Last night, Mr. Morrison was again sent out, with ten peons armed with loaded muskets, by the Bukit Timah way, and Acting Deputy Commissioner Maxwell, Head Inspector Hayward, Sergeant Dunn of the Artillery, and about thirty men, proceeded by another route to a place in the jungle between the Bukit Timah road and the Tanglin district. Mr. Morrison reached there first, and being discovered by the Chinese, an alarm was given, who, upon a large crowd of Chinese rushed upon them armed with spears and poles. They were in the midst of tall lallang grass, and the police were wholly at the mercy of their assailants, seeing which Mr. Morrison withdrew his men, and gaining a road leading he knew not where, followed it. The Chinese, apparently two or three hundred strong, gave chase for about half a mile, and then desisted. Mr. Morrison and his party kept along the road until they found themselves at Tanglin. Mr. Maxwell and his party arrived about an hour later, and found the Chinese quite as ready for a quarrel as before. The police, though numerically strong, were only armed with sticks, and were unable to contend successfully against a gang numbering, by that time, it was believed, some four or five hundred Chinese, armed with spears, pikes, and other weapons. However, they made the attempt to arrest the ringleader of the disturbances, who was well known. Mr. Hayward seized him, but was fallen upon and beaten so severely that he was forced to relinquish his hold. His head was badly cut with a blow from a stick, and his right arm rendered almost helpless by the blows he received. Seeing some of the peons being severely handled by the gang, Mr. Hayward again rushed into the crowd and succeeded in rescuing his man; one, indeed, was utterly helpless, and may thank Mr. Hayward for his life. Several others were badly beaten. Sergeant Dunn, of the Artillery, who has been detailed for police duty as a special constable, parried a spear thrust, which passed through his coat, and seized hold of the spear, but received a blow on the hand which smashed his thumb. Mr. Hayward has also a spear cut and a hole made by a pointed stick in his coat, and several others brought away with them marks of the fray. Mr. Hayward's head and right arm are badly bruised, and he will probably be unfit for service for some days. Notwithstanding the odds against them, this party succeeded in taking four of the Chinese prisoners, who were brought to the Central police station. We hear an application has been made for the assistance of the military. Certainly, this is a case in which the laws should be maintained by armed force, or we shall have the police brought into contempt in the eyes of the natives.

March 7th.

Last night, a party of police about 50 strong, armed with muskets, under charge of Acting Deputy Commissioner Maxwell and Deputy Inspector Adams, and accompanied by Sergeant Gardner of the Royal Artillery, and two or three volunteer special constables, went out to the scene of Sunday night's disturbance in the Bukit Timah District. As near as we can learn, their attempt was unsuccessful. The Chinese in the district, which is a long valley covered with little fruit and vegetable gardens, separated by bits of jungle and patches covered with lallang grass, turned out to meet them immediately the alarm of their approach was given; and as the entire valley seemed to be alive with men, the police deemed it better to wait till daylight. At daylight, the police marched into the place, and as soon as the Chinese saw the force that was opposed to them they scattered in all directions, and no arrests could be made. The police then returned to town, reaching here about 9 a.m. A strong and determined effort should be made to arrest the ringleaders of the disturbance. It is the opinion of many of the Hokien Chinese here that unless the quarrel is speedily stopped by the authorities, we shall have a repetition of the scenes of 1854. The Hokiens are by far the most numerous class of Chinese here, and both these societies are composed of this class, and have, it is said, in all some 40,000 adherents. We think it advisible that the disturbed district should be entirely surrounded, and prisoners made of all the Chinese found there; the leading spirits should then be heavily bound down to keep the peace.

March 8th.

Last night, Inspector Barnum, Deputy Inspector Skinner, and about 50 police constables, together with two Artillery Sergeants, went out to the Buddok district, to endeavour to recover some of the property stolen and arrest some of the parties concerned in a gang robbery that had been committed in that district. The police were all armed, and it was well they were, for they met with a determined resistance. They intended searching several houses there, but the Chinese were prepared for them, and fired some 14 or 16 shots at the police, who, notwithstanding, arrested two men who are said to be the leaders of the opposition Hoeys in that district, and in whose houses were found a portion of the stolen property. After having made the arrests, the prisoners were taken to the police station, where the danger to Mr. Barnum and his party was greater than before, as, from the excitement prevailing throughout the whole district, there was every reason to believe a rescue was intended. Mr. Barnum then proceeded to enlist the services of some 50 Bugis, who, armed with krisses, joined his party. They had then to make their way to town, by a road running through one of the most desperate districts in the island. They were greeted with yells of anger and defiance, but owing to the strength of their party, were not molested. There was abundant evidence of a very excited feeling among the Chinese there, and we are glad to learn that a detachment of 50 men of the 7th M. N. I. have been sent out to maintain order. When the Chinese get so bold as to attempt open resistance to the police in the execution of their duty,—still more to fire upon them,—it is time to adopt stringent measures to enforce the law. The sending out of the native infantry will have a good effect, inasmuch as it will convince those Chinese in town who are abettors of the disturbances, that the military are ready and willing to aid the civil authorities in the maintenance of order; and that, though the police are unequal to the labour they are now called upon to perform, the Government has other resources in case of need. A picket of infantry is already doing duty in the Bukit Timah district, having been posted there on Monday night. The *Himalaya*, which arrived this morning, brought a portion of the relieving regiment, so that, in an immediate case of outbreak, there are military enough to put it down.

We hear, also, that the European residents have not been backward, but that the Commissioner of Police has offers of ready assistance from them if required,—so that there seems no serious danger to be apprehended. We trust, however, that the headmen of the two societies, who are really responsible for the disturbances, will be speedily arrested and dealt with as they deserve. The peace of the island, and the property of peaceable residents, are just now at the mercy of a set of blackguards, who think themselves strong enough to defy the law and the police, and who should be taught their error in a lesson they will not easily forget.

Taking advantage of the absence of many of the police, in consequence of the troubles in the country districts, the ruffians avail themselves of the unprotected state of the town to commit gang robberies. Yesterday evening, a gang of about fifty Chinese broke into a rice shop in Havelock road, and carried off everything in the place. Head Inspector Hayward was informed of the occurrence, but having no few men at his disposal, waited until daylight before doing anything. At daylight, Mr. Hayward went out, and managed by observing the rice which had leaked out from the bags, and little articles dropped on the way, to trace the property to Campong Saigon—a cluster of huts built over the Singapore River, at the back of Fort Canning Hill. These huts are connected merely by planks, which had been thrown down, but Mr. Hayward, aided only by five or six police constables, succeeded in searching five huts, capturing nineteen Chinese found therein, and also in recovering nearly all the property that had been stolen. The prisoners were all taken to the Central police station.

March 9th.

The disturbances in the town and country still continue, though from the uncertainty attending the movements of the rioters, it is impossible for the police to obtain information in time to prevent the outbreaks. The town last night was comparatively tranquil, owing to the fact that about 50 men of the 75th, under Capt. Nicaise, were at the B. station, and a number of seamen and marines of the *Barossa* at the A. station, to assist the police if required. There were, however, several petty squabbles in the Campong Glam division, in which gangs rushed into shops for the purposes of plunder, but were quickly scattered by the police, who were on the alert for them. At about noon to-day, a crowd rushed out into Hokien street and Chinchew street, armed with spears and poles, but the police were quickly upon the spot, and the arms disappeared almost as by magic. Indeed, two or three dropped their weapons in the street and ran off. The police went into several houses and obtained possession of a number of pointed poles and spears, which were brought to the station.

Last night, we hear, there was a very serious riot at Gaylang, lasting for an hour or more, in which fire-arms were freely used. Deputy Inspector Skinner, who was doing duty at the Gaylang station, was apprised of the disturbance by a gentleman who had gone out that road to see what was going on; but not having enough men to warrant his interference, word was sent to the Rochore station, to Inspector Barnum, who came out with about 50 constables, and, we believe, made some arrests. We have been unable as yet to obtain the full particulars of this quarrel, the police being so actively engaged that reliable information is hard to get.

The riots have, fortunately, so far, been confined merely to faction fights between the contending Hoeys. There are, however, as usual, on these occasions, a large number of low rascals who have joined the societies for the sake of plunder, and who take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the riots to commit indiscriminate robbery elsewhere. Many of the nineteen men arrested by Inspector Hayward yesterday for the gang robbery in Havelock road, were outcasts from the Ghee Hok Society, who have now, it is said, joined the Ghee Hins, while the man who was robbed says he belongs to no society whatever. The disturbance has not assumed the character of a rebellion against the authorities. It is only the exuberance of party feeling among the lower class of the Chinese, incited to anger by the representations of a parcel of unprincipled blackguards,—the offscourings of the brothels and the scum of the town. The respectable Chinese, who form a very numerous class, are peace-loving and peaceable residents, and have no part with these Hoeys. The only present source of danger lies in the fact we have stated above, that indiscriminate and high handed robbery is committed under cover of a faction quarrel, and that if unchecked, the thieves will grow bolder, make larger seizures, and be so largely reinforced that property will be safe nowhere.

The Straits Times of the 6th instant says:—The Chinese riots which have for the last few days enlivened the monotony of our existence have gone far enough, and it is time now that they should be brought to an end. The rioters have resisted the efforts of the police to bring them to order—they have defeated them on one occasion, they have blockaded them on another. The military have been called out to assist. We believe that up to the present time no blood has been shed. But we have had enough of all this turmoil. When young, we were taught not to play with fire, and experience has ratified the wisdom of our nurse. The Government cannot,—must not—trifle with the present disturbances. It was temporizing which produced the outbreak of 1854. It was shilly-shallying which brought forth the Penang riots in 1867. We wish for no bloodshed—far from it; but we are strongly of opinion, and we believe the European, if not the native community are of the same mind,—that strong measures,—as strong as the law will permit, and stronger if necessary, should be adopted to shew these turbulent Celestials that they cannot with impunity disturb the public peace and defy the public authority. It may be, and probably it is true, that many of the Chinese engaged in these disturbances are new comers, and unacquainted with the British rule—that they are under the control of their head men, and have been accustomed from their youth upward to faction fights. We can only regret the defects of their education and the perversity of the head men; but we cannot allow the general tranquility of the place to be disturbed, trade unsettled, gang robberies rife, and serious disorders perpetrated by men whose inward conscience must tell them that in no place on the face of God's earth is it allowed to commit murder and robbery with impunity. Under the circumstances, it is for the Government to act, and to act without delay,—with activity, prudence and determination. The evil must be nipped in the bud, and that with a strong hand. There must be no half measures—no namby-pambyism. The community will readily support measures which will tend to put a stop to what is now but a small riot, but which may, at any moment, assume proportions which will exceed those of the regrettable disorders of 1854 and 1867; and if necessary they will give every assistance to vindicate the supremacy of the law of the land and the prerogative of British power."

The latest news is as follows:—

The presence of the military and the seamen of the *Barossa* has not, it seems, sufficient to prevent the daring raids of the marauders connected with the secret societies,—though it no doubt prevent them from coming to open war. Yesterday evening, about eight o'clock, a gang of Teo Chew Chinese, watching their opportunity, rushed into Hokien Street from three directions, burst into a shop there, stabbed two men and plundered the place, and ran off before they could be caught; this was all done in about two minutes. Part of the same gang also went into a shop in Havelock Road, near a little bridge leading to Campong Malacca, where they discharged a gun loaded with shot among the inmates, slightly wounding one man, and then fell upon and beat the others; at the same time, a small hut built of kadjangs, occupied as a shop, situated

declared to the Government, in a protest, that in case they brought back the coolies from the *Bernica* he would claim damages from them to the amount of £55,000.

LATER TELEGRAMS.

The steamer *Agamemnon*, Captain Middleton, which arrived on Saturday, brought the following late telegrams, which are taken from the *Straits Times*:—

Per British Indian Extension line.

LONDON, 2nd March.

The National Assembly have ratified the preliminaries of peace by 546 against 207. The Germans entered Paris Yesterday. The population quiet. Discount three.

LONDON, 3rd March.

The preliminaries of peace were signed yesterday at Bordeaux. The Germans will evacuate Paris to-day. The indemnity is to be paid by three yearly instalments.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 5th March.

Paris has been evacuated. Great political agitation prevails, but no disturbances have taken place. Versailles is to be evacuated within eight days. The Emperor will return to Berlin.

LONDON, 9th March, 1871.

The Germans have surrendered all the Ports on the left Bank of the Seine.

The Foreign Ministers will return to Paris on Saturday.

Bismarck has returned to Berlin.

PEKING.

(North China Daily News.)

Public opinion in China has insisted from the outset that the punishment of the Tientsin mandarins was essential both as a measure of justice and as a guarantee against the recurrence of outrages similar to that of the 21st June. And it was insisted that, even by Chinese law, they had incurred the penalty of death. Great dissatisfaction therefore was expressed, when we learned that a sentence of banishment only had been passed upon them, which was considered not only inadequate in itself, but for the due execution of which, as the Belgian Minister pointed out in his despatch, there was no adequate guarantee. A suspicion was expressed, some moths ago, that this apprehension was justified, and that the sentence would not be carried out. We are now assured that this is actually the case, and that the Prefect and Sub-Prefect, instead of going to Manchuria, have been allowed to return to their homes. Comment is superfluous.

It is also remarkable that Tseng-kwo fan, whom popular rumour lauded, at the time, as a leader of the anti-foreign movement, is blamed, since his report exculpating the Missionaries from the charges of mutilation, almost as he was previously praised. At a recent Civil Service examination at Peking, his son was hissed; and it has been with the greatest difficulty that his friends have prevented the members of the Honan Club, at Peking, from tearing down complimentary tablets which had been erected to him there.

MISCELLANEOUS.

My belief is that there is not one Englishman out of one hundred who does not believe and know that the Duke of Cambridge is at the bottom of all that is bad in the army.—*Mr. Trevelyan.*

AN AMUSING ESCAPE.—The adventures of some of our men were amusing. Baron von Langadorff, from Fribourg, who had commanded the students there, cut off his mustachois and whiskers and put on some clothes belonging to his aunt, a much respected lady, to whom he bore some resemblance. The gend'armes he met on the road were very polite, and the brigadier himself helped him into the omnibus, which was to carry him from Kehl over the bridge to Strasbourg. All the other passengers he loved him to be his aunt, and were much astonished when, the moment he got on arriving on the French part of the bridge, uttered a hurrah of exultation.—*A Life of Adventure.*" "*An Autobiography.* By Colonel Corvin.

THE TWO MOORES.—They are a heavy and unimaginative race those peasants of Wiltshire; and, knowing their neighbour had written books, they could by no means get rid of the idea that he was the writer of *Moore's Almanack*! and perpetually greeted him with a salutation, in hopes to receive in return some prognostic of the weather that might guide them in arrangements for seed-time and harvest. Once, when he had lost his way, wandering till midnight—he roused up the inmates of a cottage in search of a guide to Sloperton, and found he was close to his own gate. "Ah! sir," said the peasant, "that comes of yer sky-scrapping!"—*A Book of Memories of Great Men and Women of the Age, from Personal Acquaintance.* By S. C. Hall, F.S.A., &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 20TH, MORNING.

A good native demand has existed during the last two days for new Bengal drug. The following are the ruling prices of this morning:—New Patna, $527½ cash, $528½ to $532½ on credit; New Benares, $527½ to $532½; Old Patna, $597½ to $605; Old Benares, $553½ to $560; Malwa, $630 to $640, cash and credit.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—35 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—28½ per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,300 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 70 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$305 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$55 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$44 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—22 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—34 per cent. prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 65 per share premium.

China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—par.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—par.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$55 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—75 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium, nominal.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—1 per cent. premium.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight,—

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4½

Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/4½

Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/4½

Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/2½

ON NEW YORK—

Private, 5 months' sight.....—

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 2.6

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, 3 days' sight.....73½

Bank, 15 days' sight.....74

Private, 30 days' sight.....74½

SALES ON MARCH 18TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

Saigon Rice, 3,500 piculs, at $2.34, by Hopping to Hongkong merchant.

Tin, 150 slabs, at $31.50, by Hop-hing to Shanghai merchant.

Rhinoceros Horns, 30 catties, at $1,100.00, by Hop-hing to Canton merchant.

Saigon Rice, 2,500 picule, at $2.29, by Hung-fung to travelling merchant.

Saigon Rice, 5,500 pieces, at $2.23, by Hung-fung to travelling merchant.

Tin, 150 pieces, at $5.00, by Hung-fung to travelling merchant.

White Shirtings, No. 2, 90 pieces, at $5.00, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $148.00, by Fook-mow-loong to Hongkong merchant.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $146.00, by Fook-mow-loong to Hongkong merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 34 bales, at $15.60, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

Bombay Cotton, 30 bales, at $17.50, by Parsee merchant to Hing-tai.

Bombay Cotton, 20 bales, at $16.50, by Parsee merchant to Hing tai.

T-Cloth, 7lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $1.90, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 American Barque

"ADELIA CARLETON,"

Captain Carleton, having a large part of her Cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 91 Hongkong, 14th January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"HELEN MORRIS,"

will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 331 Hongkong, 17th February, 1871.

FOR SYDNEY AND CLEVELAND BAY.

THE British ship

"ONWARD,"

Captain Whyte, will have quick despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 346 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"SANTA ANA,"

Captain M. S. Gavite, will be despatched on or about the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRANDAO & Co.

8d 451 Hongkong, 13th March, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE British Barque

"OSAKA,"

Leslie, Master, will have despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

3w 402 Hongkong, 6th March, 1871.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE *A* 1 American Barque

"EDWARD JAMES,"

Patterson, Master, will have early despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 176 Hongkong, 28th January, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE, *via* DUNEDIN.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper-ship

"GOLDEN SEA,"

Hardy, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 379 Hongkong, 27th February, 1871.

MANILA.

ELISA O. DE ALBERTO, WIDOW OF ALBERINO ALBERTO, COMPRADOR, STOREKEEPER, SAILMAKER, CAULKER, &c. Purveyor to H.M.S. *Galatea*, by special appointment.

3m 2367 *No. 2, Mourillon, Manila.* [Feb. 6

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY;

Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves..... $0.07 per lb.

Soda, and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. 1lbs..... 0.75 each.

12 " ..... 1.50 "

Butter and Sweet Biscuits.... 0.30 per lb.

Cabin Biscuits..... 0.07 "

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.

D. NOWROJEE & Co.

tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

tf 422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag]

GEORGE GLASSE, (FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA. SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REPITTED

tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes

GLOVER & Co.

Agent in Hongkong,

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF T. G. DONALDSON, *Deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with

RICH. R. HAWKE,

One of the Executors.

tf 2245 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

A. MILLAR & CO.,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,

No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,

Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 410 Hongkong, January, 1867

啟 雄 記 號

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 39, *Endicott Lane.* The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.

KWONG-KEE.

12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

啟 雄 記 號

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 558 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50

Neatly Bound..... ..... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
NEW YORK	Osaka	Leslie	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Adelia Carleton	Carleton	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Helen Morris		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND, OREGON	Edward James	Patterson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE, *via* DUNEDIN	Golden Sea	Hardy	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY & CLEVELAND BAY	Onward	Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Santa Ana	M. S. Gavite	Hongkong	Brandao & Co.	On or about the 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	Venus (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI *via* AMOY	Agamemnon (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, the 21st inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Respectfully announce that in anticipation of the early arrival of their SPRING STOCK, they have greatly reduced the prices of their WINTER GOODS, an early inspection of which they solicit from intending purchasers.

SILKS, Plain, Fancy, and Shot.

NORWICH REPS, all wool WINCEYS,

PLAIDS and CAMLETS.

JACKETS,

Cloth, Velvet, Silk and Sealskin.

The various CLANS on all Wool SHAWLS.

Linen COLLARS and CUFFS,

Embroidered Lace COLLARS and CUFFS, the most approved styles.

In the Juvenile and Ladies' HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING will be found some special lines.

Gents. Wool HOSIERY,

SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, PANTS,

CRIMEANS,

CARDIGAN JACKETS and VESTS,

SLEEPING SUITS,

DRESSING GOWNS.

Tailoring under the Superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

Lounge COATS.
Office do.
Walking do.
Visiting do.
Dress SUITS.
Light Texture OVERCOATS.
} From the best English manufacturers.

Making to order, TWEED SUITS at very low prices.

The FURNISHING we have confidence in recommending that good value will be obtained

Brussels & Tapesty CARPETS.

Velvet Pile CARPETS.

A few made up Squares and Sofa CARPETS.

OIL CLOTH for Halls, Passages, Stairs, &c.

Coir MATTING and MATS.

All Wool REPS and DAMASKS, for Curtains.

TABLE CLOTHS, a large assortment.

The Eider Down QUILT.

Carriage and Travelling RUGS.

SAYLE & Co.

Ex S. S. "Friam."

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES.

Billiard CLOTH,

Gentlemen's Twill SHIRTS, (new styles.)

WRISTBANDS.

A large parcel of Black SILKS, bought very cheap.

Muslin trimmed and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.

Gold CORD.

UMBRELLAS.

SAYLE & Co.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche.
Do. Carte Bleue.
Sparkling HOCK,
"NONPAREIL," from A. Geyger & Co., Orenzenah.
Superior PORT WINE,
Very Superior SHERRY,
CLARET, "Old Medoc,"
} bottled in the London Docks, by Startup and Rentish, L'don.

PAUL-EHLERS & Co.

tf 2141 Hongkong, 8th December, 1870.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has on sale the following Articles, viz.:—CASTOR OIL, GHEE, Bengal Table RICE, GRAM, Masulipatam SNUFF, and various other ARTICLES.

J. A. SOLOMON,

No. 17, Cochrane Street.

tf 207 Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Cavite and Manila CIGARS, in boxes of 500 and 10,000.

Ex Pacific Mail Str. "Japan."

Very superior GOLD LEAF TOBACCO, in tins and boxes.

J. C. KRUSE.

Until further notice at the Premises of Messrs. CHR. HOCK & Co., *Queen's Road*, No. 44, and *Stanley Street*, No. 11.

tf 205 Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY, Fine Bois.
" " Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
" " Dinner.
Sparking HOCK.
MOSELLE.
Still HOCK.

F. PEIL.

tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

EX "*SIR HARRY PARKES.*"

DESSERT SERVICES.
Dinner SERVICES.
Breakfast SERVICES.
Toilet SERVICES.
HATS.
CAFETIERES.
French BUTTER.
Plate GLASS.
Coloured GLASS.
BOOKS.
Brass BEDSTEADS.
Chubb's SAFES, with the new diagonal bolts.
Wine CORKS.
Canvas HOSE.
CHAIN.
NAILS.
THERMOMETERS.
QUOITS.
Coffee MILLS.
GLASSWARE.
Copying PRESSES.
Tube BRUSHES.
Mathematical INSTRUMENTS.
Mitchell's PENS.
Lime JUICE.
Soft SOAP.
Colza OIL.
Perforated ZINC.
Bellows' LEATHER.
Washing BLUE.
BROOMS and BRUSHES.
CARBONATE OF SODA.
Pier GLASSES.
Lead PIPE.
Silicated Carbon FILTERS.
Ice FILTERS.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
Ladies' Overland TRUNKS.
Smiths' BELLOWS.
1 Comet
2 Comet } SHERRY.
3 Comet
Demerara RUM.
Booth's OLD TOM.
Fockink's CURACAO.
BASS'S ALE.
Burke's GUINNESS.
Sheathing FELT.
KRUG.
AVH.
Henry's CANVAS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1561 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1871.

FOR SALE AND NOW LANDING.

Ex "Sun Francisco," from Hamburg, and other late Arrivals.

BEST SWEDISH TAR, in Barrels and Half-barrels.

Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
do. do. do. BEEF.

Europe ROPE, from 1½ to 4 inches.

Composition CANDLES.

SHEET LEAD.

Monts' YELLOW METAL and Composition NAILS.

BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT, in quarts and pints.

Bass's ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in do.
do. in Kilderkins.

3-Star HENNESSY.

KRUG, in quarts and pints.

PERRIER JONET, in do.

ST. MARCEAUX, in do.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES, of every description, for family and cabin use.

HAMS, CHEESE and BACON, Salt and Smoked TONGUES.

Kinahan's LL WHISKEY.

Old Islay do.

Board's GINGER BRANDY & OLD TOM.

Also,

DAWSON'S BEST QUALITY BOOTS, of every size and description.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2075 Hongkong, 28th November, 1870.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

FRESH CALIFORNIA OATS.

AT

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 2197 Hongkong, 19th December, 1870.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of the

VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, *&c.*, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Amoy.
" HEDGE & Co., Foochow.
" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

For Sale.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

W. PEACOCK & CO.

SELLING OFF.

W. PEACOCK & Co. being about to leave Hongkong, have the honor to inform the public that, on and after the 9th of March, they will dispose of their VALUABLE STOCK at such a large REDUCTION from English cost price as will ensure an immediate clearance, consisting of:—

MANTLES and Lace SHAWLS.

Plain and Coloured SILKS, from 50 cents.

REPS and GRENADINES.

Black and Coloured ALPACCAS.

Fancy DRESSES.

Black PARAMATTAS.

Black French MERINOS.

French Printed MUSLIN.

FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

Gentlemen's 4-HOSE.

Gentlemen's UNDER SHIRTS.

Gentlemen's DRAWERS.

Best quality WHITE SHIRTS, LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS, 18 dollars per dozen.

SCARFS and TIES at less than half-price.

LINEN COLLARS, All Shapes.

NEW SHAPES IN STRAW AND FELT HATS.

A large lot of new Pattern Summer CLOTHS.

For SUITS, made to order $9.75.

do. Flannel SUITS, $8.50.

Sleeping SUITS, from $2.25.

Travelling BAGS and PORTMANTEAUS.

RAILWAY RUGS.

TAPESTRY CARPETS AND RUGS.

Lace and Leno CURTAINS, from $1.50 per pair.

Printed Table COVERS.

Damask Table COVERS from $1.00.

Glass CLOTHS.

Turkish TOWELS.

White COUNTERPANES, of all sizes.

&c., &c., &c.

45 and 47, Queen's Road.

Next the ORIENTAL BANK.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1871. [411

FOR SALE,

Ex "Neville" and "Assyrian."

PRIME Hoth's ROPE, from 1 inch to 8 inch.
do. do. BOLT ROPE, all sizes.
do. do. RATLINESTUFF, from 6 thread to 24 thread.
do. do. SPUNYARN, 2 thread and 3 thread.
do. do. HOUSELINE and MARLINE.

Patent SIGNAL HALLIARDS and LOG and Lead LINES.

American AXES.

Ship Water CLOSETS.

Patent House Water CLOSETS.

Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.

India Rubber PACKING, assorted sizes.

Boiler TUBES, assorted sizes.

CANVAS, assorted qualities.

Prime Copenhagen Table BUTTER, in Tins.

Best Bremen Lager BEER.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

lm 344 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE:—

ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DOEE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.

" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "

BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS of Devenish's CHAMPAGNE ALE.

KRUMMENACHER & Co.

tf 192 Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET

TO LET,

With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glenaskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

For particulars, apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THE commodious GODOWN, OFFICES and RESIDENCE, with Servants quarters, &c., detached, recently in the occupation of Messrs. FARRELMAN & Co., and situated in Webster Bazaar, Queen's Road Central.

For particulars apply to Messrs. RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., (over Hongkong Dispensary).

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf 377 Hongkong, 27th February, 1871.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 5, *West Terrace.* Possession from 1st March, 1871. Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE.

East Point.

tf 334 Hongkong, 17th February, 1871.

TO LET,

THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.

Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.

tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.

For particulars of rent, &c. Apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

To Let.

TO BE LET.

With Possession on 1st February next.

THE HOUSE, No. 5, Caine Road, at present occupied by Dr. MURRAY.

Also,

HOUSE, No. 6, in Seymour Terrace.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 95 Hongkong, 16th January, 1871.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession)

THE Commodious HOUSE, situated in Caine's Road, formerly the property of and occupied by W. H. RENNIE, Esq.

For particulars, apply to

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

tf 108 Hongkong, 17th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO BE LET,

With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, ROGERS & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1374 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO LET,

(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENZE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, *&c.*, attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI AND SOUTHAMPTON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE*," Capt. EASTLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the 21st, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 21st.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages, for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels, or the Company do not by this themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent,*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 15th March, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22th March, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant ROUSSEAU, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 28th March. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 13th March, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE

FROM

CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship *GREAT REPUBLIC*, Capt. FREEMAN, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The *GREAT REPUBLIC* will be due at San Francisco May 12th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,

Agent,

Hongkong, 13th March, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Singapore.—Per Str. *Parana*, to-day, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per Str. *Sharpshooter*, at 1.30 P.M. on Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"

The English Contract Packet "*TRAVANCORE*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 21st instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 7 P.M. on the 21st instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 22nd instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 22nd instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 22nd instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 22nd instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,

Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,

Hongkong, 15th March, 1871.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"

The French Mail Packet "*AVA*," will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at noon, with the Mails—

Extracts.

A Lady's Pet.

(Belgravia.)

I cannot help it—I may in future be denounced as a social pagan, still I hereby declare that I hold in utter detestation all and several ladies' pets. But, as there is no rule without an exception, I must qualify my declaration by saying that 'all and several' does not include the genus homo, for, if a lady should form an attachment to some noble specimen of a man, would I be so heterodox as to blame her? I trow not. The pets I detest are: dogs, horribly; cats, outrageously; parrots, enormously; and as to monkeys, I do not believe that a day's search in the newest and most approved dictionary would furnish me with words sufficiently strong to express my undying hatred.

Leaving monkeys at rest, let me proceed to enlarge upon the varied attributes of a Mop. No twirling domestic implement of rag or thrum; for my Mop was a dog—a lady's pet bearing the above sobriquet from his extraordinary resemblance to a mop or swab without a handle.

Until you knew him thoroughly, you were just as likely to address his tail as his head; for, to a casual observer, he was precisely the same at both ends—that is to say, a quantity of dingy-coloured wool—not hair—neatly parted down the back, and hanging in long sheepish staples on either side, right to the ground. He had a habit of carrying his head very low down, while what little tail he had was never by any chance cocked up; the consequence being, that if you wished to distinguish the beginning of Mop from the end, it was necessary that you should take your umbrella, or sunshade, or walking-stick, and then part the wool, when, if you caught a passing half-veiled glimpse of two beady eyes, that was his head. By the same rule, if your quest was fruitless, and you could distinguish no eyes, that was his tail. It was very easy to learn the difference; and, after a little practice, I could almost tell in a moment I say almost, from never feeling perfectly sure.

Another way of determining the head from the tail of Mop was by his method of progressing, but this was not so good a plan as the former, from being open to doubt, as I will at once proceed to explain. One day I encountered the dog on the move at a very slow rate, when, poking him in the ribs with my stick, he stopped short, and I offered him a scrap of biscuit. To my great surprise the little object remained perfectly still, not taking the slightest notice of my gift; not even smelling the scrap, although I held it nearer and nearer; when, after quite a couple of minutes' waste of time, I made the discovery that I had been holding the scrap to the little wretch's tail, the cowardly creature having been going backwards in strategetic movement from a cat in his front. Hence, we will easily be seen, you could not make sure of the dog's head in the way described—his progression; a great drawback too attending the inquiring spirit in the latter direction. You very seldom found the dog on the move—stirring up, sending him slowly forward, backward, or laterally—for he spent many hours of his peaceful life standing-stock-still, as if in contemplative mood, and preserving accurately the familiar attitude of a donkey upon some wild common, when the wind blows freely and the rain pours incessantly down. But I do not for a moment pretend to the belief that Mop was endued with the patient philosophical endurance of that much abused, sadly be-stick-ed, but noble animal, the ass; for, after patient study, I came to the conclusion, that the dog used to prop out his four little postlike legs, and then, with his woolly hangings drawn all round and touching the ground, floor, or carpet, go off fast asleep.

When I gave this little animal—for he was an animal, in spite of his vegetating existence—when I gave this little animal a name, for my own guidance, I hesitated some time between the sobriquets of Mop and Largo; deeming the latter exceedingly appropriate from the dog's slow movement, for he never by any chance ran, but glided leisurely, along, invisible of leg, as if going upon the tips of his woolly flakes; and at such times he bore no faint resemblance to a great fat caterpillar. However, I decided upon Mop, because it was short, apropos, and vulgar, besides possessing the advantage of being noxious to the dog's mistress, a very prim, starchy maiden cousin—the only lady on earth with whom I quarrel; the stone of stumbling being political opinion. The dog's proper name was Fidele; but it was never allowed to bear its appellation in peace; for even my cousin's own gardener, an odd man, corrupted it—of course not disrespectfully—into 'Fiddle,' telling me once in confidence that it was 'the rummiest fiddle he ever see; in all his born days he never see a rummer. He on'y wished he had the screwin' on him up; he'd ha' raised him a peg or two, and no mistake.'

If rain set in during a walk, poor Honoria was sure to be in a state of anguish, and as a last resource would have carried her pet, only he took in so much moisture to his jacket from above, and then soaked up so much more from pool and puddle below, that, unless carefully wrung, he was not fit to touch; and what lady in lavender kidgloves could be expected to wring a mop? The worst of it was, too, that the more it rained, the more he sucked up, and the slower became his pace, as he panted asthmatically along beneath the weight of pounds upon pounds of water, till he became thoroughly saturated, when, as a matter of consequence, he was perfectly immovable.

Under the above circumstances I have more than once found his mistress 'standing up,' as she termed it—that is to say, taking refuge under some umbrageous doorway or tree; securing herself as best she could from a pelting shower, while at her feet, soaked with soft water and perfectly motionless, would stand the hapless Mop.

In a strait like the above, the only thing to be done with the dog was to carry him home, after first treating him like a sponge, and squeezing him, to try and get rid of some of the superabundant fluid. For my part I did this but once, and then only from a feeling of sheer pity for my cousin, who became greatly excited because the dog sneezed twice, when she immediately prophesied a violent cold. And this was the occasion of another of my mistakes; for it was not until the little wretch sneezed that I turned him round, having been carrying him wrong way first, and only discovered my mistake when the spasmodic action set in.

As we hurried homeward through the rain, my cousin's excitement increased; of course on account of her pet's health and her dread lest he should suffer from catarrh—in fact, I afterwards heard that, on reaching home, he was well dosed with milk, sugar, and brandy, and squeezed and towelled before the fire for quite a couple of hours, to restore the stagnant circulation and promote a due amount of internal canine perspiration.

I rendered aid to the suffering innocent but that once; for upon the second occasion of finding my poor cousin in a standing-up difficulty, I hurried on to Laburnum Cottage—her residence—and sent the odd man, armed with umbrella, shawl, and goloshes, to her aid.

'And do you think as she'd put the shawl on herson, sir?' said Joseph; 'or do you think she'd carry the umbrella? Not she, sir; for I'm blest if she didn't make me wrap Fiddle up in the one, and hold the tother over his head, being all the while in sech a fantigue about that there dawg, as she carried her g'loshes home in her hand.'

So indignant was Joseph Flukes the while he spoke, that he drove the spade whereon he leaned into the ground, and turned up the soil fiercely, as if digging a grave wherein his enemy should be laid.

I never saw that dog active but once, and that was upon the occasion of his having been in the garden and made himself thoroughly wet; when as it happened that there was no one at hand to squeeze him, he exerted himself into getting rid of the superabundant water. It was a pelting rainy day, and I was waiting in my cousin's drawing room for the shower to cease before bringing my visit to a conclusion and returning home. Honoria had just left me to go upstairs, where I could hear her wooden-leg-like thump, thump overhead; but directly after she called out.

'George! George! open the French window, and let in poor Fidele!'

Of course in her own house her word was law, so I opened the window, and in came slowly and sedately the saturated little wretch, seeming almost to glide over the carpet till he stood at last upon the hearth rug, perfectly motionless, and apparently waiting to be squeezed, a puddle forming beneath him the while, as it slowly dripped from the staples of his wool.

Five minutes, ten minutes, a quarter of an hour, passed by the little clock upon the chimney piece, and that dog never moved. Either he was waiting to be squeezed and towelled, or else to allow a certain amount of moisture to drip away, and render his coat more manageable; for at last, in a most startlingly-unexpected manner, as I sat watching him, he went off with a 'fizz,' after the fashion of fireworks, scattering a spray in all directions, and spattering carpet, steel fender, fire-irons, chairs, table, everything within reach; for a more vicious little fountain never played. Then he ceased as suddenly as he had begun, aimed at another spot where it was dry, and progressed slowly across the carpet until he had reached it; when in place of curling up or lying down, like any other dog, he stood still in his old attitude, till his mistress came down in a fever at having forgotten him for so long, and had him carefully rubbed and polished before the kitchen-fire.

Upon one occasion I had a view of his unclothed ribs; for upon visiting my cousin I found that a terrible calamity had overtaken the pet. It was Honoria's habitude to comb her favourite, and to anoint him with the oil of Rowland, which, to the great advantage of the proprietor of the little fancy-shop in the village street, was used upon the woolly coat most freely. Probably from blindness caused by the overhanging wool, the poor little wretch crept over the low fender, and before he knew where he was, set fire to his oleaginous covering. The conflagration was sharp, but short; for as the wool flared up, Honoria smelt it in an instant, and rushed to the rescue, severely burning her hand in her endeavours to extinguish the flames. But she was successful; and beyond smelling atrociously, and having a gap in his coat, Mop was very little the worse for the accident.

On the whole, I am sorry to say that I never properly appreciated Mop, and only saw his value when he was no more—within reach; for the poor little creature went one day with his mistress to London, and never returned.

I had been shaking my head, upon being taken into the counsel of my cousin respecting the little unfortunate's disappearance.

'But,' and Honoria, 'I only left him in the hy for just five minutes, while I went into Mudie's, and when I came back the little thing was gone.'

'To the Dials, no doubt,' I said; and my cousin melted into tears.

Hook and the "Rules of the Bench."

After spending some months "pleasantly" at a dreary sponging-house in Shoe-lane, where there was ever "an agreeable prospect, *barring* the windows," he (Theodore Hook) was removed to the Rules of the Bench, residing there a year, being "discharged from custody" in 1825. While in the "Rules" he was under very little restraint, being almost as much in society as ever, taking special care not to be seen by any of his creditors, who might have "ponnced" upon him, and made the marshal responsible for the debt. The danger was less in Hook's than in that of others, for his principal "detaining creditor" was the King. I remember his telling me that during his "confinement" in the "Rules," he made the acquaintance of a gentleman who, while a prisoner there, paid a visit to India. The story is this—the gentleman called one morning on the marshal, who said, "Mr. So-and-so, I have not had the pleasure to see you for a long time." "No wonder," was the answer, "for since you saw me last I have been to India." In reply to a look of astonished inquiry he explained, "I knew my affairs there were so intricate and involved that, no one but myself could unravel them, so I ran the risk and took my chance. I am back with ample funds to pay all my debts, and to live comfortably for the rest of my days." Mr. Hook did not say if the gentleman had obtained from his securities a license for what he had done; but the anecdote illustrates the extreme laxity enjoyed by prisoners in "the Rules," which extended to several streets, as compared with the doleful incarceration to which poor debtors were subjected, who, in those days, often had their miserable homes in a gaol for debts that might have been paid by shillings.—"*A Book of Memories of Great Men and Women of the Age, from Personal Acquaintance.*" By S. C. Hall, F.S.A., &c.

Sherry.

There is no more powerful logic than that of facts; and we have been much struck, in looking through the returns of the consumption of wines in the United Kingdom, to find that the quantity of sherry upon which duty was paid during the past year was almost equal to the total quantity of wine from other countries than Spain. This is the more remarkable, because the alteration of duties in 1862, which did so much for the wines of France and Germany, had the effect of placing sherry at a corresponding disadvantage, inasmuch as the new scale of duties was 150 per cent. in favour of light wines, such as claret, etc., as compared with port and sherry. The medical profession has no doubt done much also to increase the demand for light wines; and yet, on reflection, it is not difficult to see that there are many reasons which, when taken singly, would not appear to be of much importance, but have, nevertheless, almost imperceptibly influenced the public in their selection of sherry in preference to all other wines for general household use. The almost unlimited quantity of wine produced in Spain has made sherry a comparatively moderate priced wine, while its intrinsic value bears a more definite relation to its selling price, than is the case with the growths of other countries where the value depends, to a great extent, upon the reputation of some particular estate, vintage, or district—matters which are at best but uncertain guides to actual value. The produce of Spain has always been shipped to this country under the name simply of sherry; and its price, consequently, has been determined more strictly by actual value. Beyond this, sherry has some decided advantages over most other wines. It does not, like port, deposit a crust, and thus become liable to lose its brilliancy by removal or variations of temperature. As compared with light wines, such as claret and hock, it has the further advantage of economy, from its keeping good in the decanter for any length of time—a matter of considerable convenience, as it is thus always at hand whether required for use at meals or on other occasions. Considered medically, sherry is a wholesome stimulant, more perfectly fermented than malt liquor; and its extractive matters are undoubtedly more digestible than those of either malt beverages or of port and other kinds of wine. Many kinds of light sound sherry have bitter qualities, such as are especially marked in Manzanilla, which make them distinctly tonic and appetising; and it harmonises better than other wines with all kinds of light vegetable tonics and bitters calculated to improve an enfeebled digestion. It admits readily of dilution without losing its agreeable characteristics. We must confess to have found much interesting information on the subject of wine in a pamphlet published by Messrs. W. and A. Gilboy—*A Treatise on the Wines of the different producing Countries.* The chapter headed "The Chemistry of Wine" contains some statistics and information of special interest to the medical profession, compiled by some of the most eminent analytical chemists of the day. The generally increased consumption of wine is no doubt due to the fact that its present cost is only about one-half of what it was ten or twenty years ago; and this decrease in price is unquestionably owing in a great measure to the fact that wine has become more strictly a commercial article, to be obtained almost everywhere of grocers or others, just in the same manner as we procure the other ordinary articles of daily consumption; the grocer obtaining his supplies from some well known house of established reputation, and selling it at certain fixed prices. We have been turning attention lately to these wines; and the quantity of moderate priced wines purchased in this way proves to be of a lighter average than that of wines of greater pretension sold by vintners and small wine-merchants. The subject is one of considerable dietetic importance; and we propose to detail some of the results of the examinations which we have instituted. Cheapness is by no means incompatable with good quality. In the south of Europe grapes are the most prolific productions of the soil; and there is, indeed, no reason why wine should not ultimately be sold in this country at even much lower prices—the high rate of duty, expense of conveyance, and other intermediate charges, now forming an item much more formidable than the first cost of the wine itself. The best way we know to encourage an honest competition, likely to bring about this desirable result, is occasionally to test and report on the relative qualities and prices of the cheaper wines offered for sale.—*British Medical Journal*, Jan. 7th.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., has accepted the presidency of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution—a post which the late Mr. Chas. Dickens filled for many years.

If anyone should say that the flame of British loyalty is waxing faint, it would be a triumphant answer to give the number of photographs of Lord Lorne that have lately appeared in shop windows.—*Saturday Review.*

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided pro rata to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ " do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ " do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 896 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	⅓ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON,
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000 Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 899 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 836 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	⅓ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ percent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¾ percent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 percent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ per cent
Not exceeding 1 month	⅓ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months	¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1869.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 ⅌ ct.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, A. Preyer.

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels, on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre ou Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	⅓ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ¼ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to accept risks on MERCHANDISE with average at current rates, from HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO per STEAMER or first-class IRON SAILING VESSEL, and thence per RAIL to cities in the Eastern States between PORTLAND & BALTIMORE on the Atlantic, both ports included, and between MILWAUKE and ST. LOUIS in the interior, both inclusive. Also on MERCHANDISE F.P.A. by RAILROAD from SAN FRANCISCO to cities in the Eastern States as above, at 5/8 ⅌ ct. net.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1461 Hongkong, 9th August, 1870.

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ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii. and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1863. 5s.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 560, cloth £1 11s. 6d.

BELLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo. pp. 6 and 368, cloth. 9s.

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CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Prononcé de la Langue Chinoise. Par I. M. Callery. Two volumes. 8vo., Macao, 1841. £3. 3s.

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CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4vo., pp. 82, bound, calf. London, 1825. 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 8, 11; XV. 1, 5, 8; XVI. 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII. 1, 3, 5, 9, 11.

CHALMERS,—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M., fcap. 8vo., pp. 80, cloth. London, 1863. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality of the Old Philosopher, Lau-Tzu. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Fcap. 8vo., cloth pp. XX. and 62. London, 1868. 2s. 6d.

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DARBY.—Guide des relations ollicies en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les reconnaissances en trois langues Français, Anglais, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris; 1869 8s.

DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc., etc. 8vo. pp. xxxii. and 376, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (9 sup.)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. viii. and 230, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken language, with lists of common words and phrases, and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 4s.

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HUDSON.—Important considerations relative to English Translations, in reply to the proposal for a new version of the sacred scriptures into the Chinese Language. By Th. H. Hudson. 8vo. Shanghai, 1866. 8s.

HERNISZ.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, for the use of Americans and Chinese in California and elsewhere. By Stanislas Hernisz. Square 8vo., pp. 274, sewed. 10s. 6d. The Chinese Characters contained in this work are from the collections of Chinese groups, engraved on steel, and cast into moveable types, by Mr. Marcellin Legrand, engraver to the Imperial Printing Office at Paris. They are used by most of the missions to China.

HEPBURN.—A Japanese and English Dictionary, with an English and Japanese Index. By J. C. Hepburn, A.M., M.D. Imperial 8vo., pp. xii. and 550 and 152, cloth, Shanghai, 1867. £5 5s.

HYACINTHE'S Russo-Chinese Grammar printed at St. Petersburg, 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

JAPANESE DICTIONARY.—A pocket dictionary of the English and Japanese languages. Second and revised edition. Published by Koliusi Kamoseckay (the first edition being published by Hori Tatsnosky.) Oblong 4to., pp. ii. and 998, cloth, Yeddo, 1866. £3 3s.

JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. I, June, 1858. 8vo., Shanghai, 1858. (5 copies) each 10s.

JOURNAL of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. II, May, 1859. (10 copies) each 10s.
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JULIEN.—Exercices pratiques d'analyse de syntaxe et de lexigraphie Chinoise. Par Stanislas Julien. 8vo., pp. xxiii. and 270. Paris, 1862.

JU-KIAO-LI, ou les 2 cousines, Roman Chinois, traduit par Abel-Rémusat, 4 Vols., Cr. 8vo., Paris 1826.

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KIDD.—Catalogue of the Chinese Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. By the Rev. S. Kidd. 8vo., pp. 68, sewed. 1s.

LANCTOT.—Chinese and English Phrase Book with the Chinese pronunciation indicated in English, specially adapted for the use of merchants, travellers, and families. By Benoni Lanctot. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo., pp. 88, sewed. San Francisco, 1867. 5s.

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LANGDON.—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection now exhibiting at 8, George Place, Hyde Park Corner; with condensed accounts of the genius, government, history, etc., of the Celestial Empire. By W. B. Langdon, 8vo., cloth. London, 1848. 3s. 6d.

LIGGINS.—One thousand familiar phrases in English and Japanese. By the Rev. John Liggins, for several years a missionary in China and Japan. Second edition, 8vo., pp. 80, sewed. New York, 1867.

MARTIN.—The analytical Reader; a short method for learning to read and write Chinese. By the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D. And a vocabulary of two thousand frequent characters, with their most common significations, and the sounds of the Peking dialect, 4to., pp. iv.—142—and 65.—Half-bound.—Shanghai, 1863. 5s.

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MEDHURST.—Dictionary of the Favorlang dialect of the Formosan language. By Gilbertus Happart. Translated from the transactions of the Batavian Literary Society, by W. H. Medhurst. 12mo., pp. 384. Batavia, 1840. 7s. 6d.

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MEDHURST.—On the true meaning of the word Shin, as exhibited in the quotations adduced under that word in the Chinese imperial thesaurus, called the Pei-wan-yun-foo. Translated by W. H. Medhurst. 8vo. Shanghai, 1849. 5s.

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